MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 APRIL 1985

Sudan

The Armed Forces Command has approved the concept of the transitional period proposed by the allied "National Forces," a Trade Union spokesman announced in a statement reported by SUNA, following a meeting between National Forces' representatives and a member of the Transitional Military Council. Agreement was reached to hold further talks shortly on the formation of a Council of Ministers, he added. The National Forces, representing both professional unions and political parties, had earlier issued a statement calling for the formation of a predominantly civilian administration to run the country during a 1-year transitional period prior to the establishment of a parliamentary system. The statement by the "congregation" of National Forces, cited by SUNA, said that a Supreme Council and a Council of Ministers should assume all legislative and administrative powers until a Constituent Assembly is convened to approve a new constitution and government. The five-member Supreme Council would be headed by Armed Forces Commander in Chief General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, but it would also include a representative of the south and three civilians. The Defense Ministry would be assigned to the Armed Forces but other portfolios in the Council of Ministers would be held by civilians and two southerners, the statement added.

In a related political development, SUNA carried a statement issued by nine representatives of the southern "masses" urging an end to the application of Islamic Shari'a, calling on the new government to negotiate a peaceful settlement with John Garang de Mabior's Sudanese People's Liberation Army and Movement (SPLA-SPLM), and stressing the need for southerners and civilians to be represented in the new government. The statement was also broadcast by the Libyan-based clandestine Voice of Sudanese Popular Revolution radio. As for the SPLA-SPLM, the clandestine SPLA radio reported that John Garang denied receiving any message or envoy from the new rulers in Khartoum. Garang also stressed that the SPLA-SPLM will not compromise with General Siwar al-Dhahab, who must resign by 16 April.

Meanwhile, General Siwar al-Dhahab held separate meetings with Muslim Brotherhood leader Hasan al-Turabi and Sadiq al-Mahdi, a former prime minister, and he also dismissed the Central Bank governor and a number of other officials, according to SUNA. In another development Omdurman radio broadcast an appeal by the Transitional Military Council for all Sudanese exiles to return now that the factors obstructing this have "disappeared forever." On foreign relations, the radio cited General Siwar al-Dhahab's statement to the Paris Magazine *AL-HAWADITH* that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has indicated Libya's willingness to participate in halting the fighting in the south. Siwar al-Dhahab also told an Egyptian paper of his desire for stronger relations with Cairo, according to SUNA, while SPA noted that he stressed Sudan's concern to strengthen ties with Saudi Arabic during a telephone call to Saudi King Fahd.

PLO-Jordan

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met David Obey and other U.S. Congressional delegation members visiting Amman, Jordan's *AL-DUSTUR* reported. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service noted that both sides refused comment on the talks. Earlier, 'Arafat held further talks with King Husayn and also met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Amman radio said. Both 'Arafat and Al-Rifa'i expressed "satisfaction" over the PLO-Jordanian agreement's positive international role. Assessing the talks as showing a "degree of optimism and deep understanding" on the joint accord, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio said 'Arafat's visit disproves some political claims that the Jordanian ministerial changes would lead to "lukewarm" PLO-Jordanian relations.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi Armed Forces spokesman warned Iran that Iraq has "precise information" on Iran's next offensive, Voice of the Masses radio stated. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes launched "destructive raids" against Ilam, Dehloran, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, while Iranian artillery shelled Basra, Mandali, and Al-Qurnah, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by the radio. Iranian shelling "severely damaged" the ancient grand mosque of Imam 'Ali in Basra, INA noted. The Iranian military communique reported by IRNA announced continued sporadic shelling on all fronts, and Tehran radio confirmed Iraqi air attacks on Ilam, Gilan-e Gharb, and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Dost Offers Unconditional Talks With Pakistan

BK121253 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Afghanistan has offered to have talks with Pakistan without any precondition. This was conveyed to the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, by the Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, during their first round of discussions in Kabul today. The All India Radio special correspondent, Prem Chand Arya, reports from Kabul that the Afghan leaders have expressed appreciation of India's stand as leader of the Non-aligned Movement in defusing tension in various parts of the world. During the talks Mr Bhandari reiterated India's opposition to the presence of foreign troops in any country.

Barialay To Head Committee Marking War Anniversary

LD120632 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul, April 11, BAKHTAR: In accordance with the resolution of the Politburo of the PDPA CC, a commission to commemorate gloriously the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism has been formed in Afghanistan. The commission is headed by Mahmud Barialay, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA CC. This was stated in an interview granted by Abdullah Spantgar, the head of the Propaganda, Extension and Education Department of the PDPA CC to a BAKHTAR correspondent.

Progressive mankind marks extensively and splendidly the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The people of Afghanistan [word indistinct] this great jubilee of the victory of peace over war and the elimination of fascist plague, stated Abdullah Spantgar.

In this great victory, the Red Army and the people of the Soviet Union, by heroic and courageous resistance, played a determining and significant role and bore the main brunt of the war. The progressive and peace-loving mankind are grateful to the great Soviet people who sacrificed 20 million of their sons in the war against fascism and nazism and salvaged mankind from fascist domination, added Abdullah Spantgar.

The PDPA has undertaken broad and comprehensive measures to play its worthy role in this universal and international festive and express the gratitude of the Afghan people to the anti-Hitlerite militants. By taking this opportunity, the PDPA endeavours to mobilize the public opinion of the country against the present-day war-mongering forces, i.e. the U.S. imperialism and other NATO member countries who are ceaselessly trying to impose another destructive war on the world, underlined Spantgar.

The mass media, the PDPA and all the social organizations of the DRA will launch a broad descriptive campaign about the historical and global significance of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, the great role played by the Soviet Union in the defeat of fascism as well as its role to thwart the adventurist activities of the imperialist forces at the present condition, stated Spantgar.

The black shadow of the adventurous and dangerous schemes of Hitlerite fascism not only loomed over the people of Europe but it encompassed the peoples of the east including Afghanistan as well. The fascist strategy envisaged a special role to Afghanistan and its neighbouring countries. Through occupying Afghanistan, Hitler intended to open the southern front against the Soviet Union. The undeviating will of the people of Afghanistan inflicted a rebuffing blow on the cynical schemes of fascism, concluded Spantgar.

10 Counterrevolutionaries Join DRA Government

LD112359 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Herat Province that on 9 April, 10 deceived persons belonging to the so-called Party of God [Hezbollah] ceased subversive and anti-Islamic activity and, along with their weapons and ammunition, took advantage of the general amnesty and joined the DRA Government. They were organized in the ranks of other compatriots at the tribal brigade of Mamezak-e Zendajan and swore that, to compensate for their past actions, they would fight to the end of their lives against the counterrevolution.

Gandhi, Khan Receive DPRK Foreign Minister

BK111645 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The vice premier and foreign minister of the DPRK, Mr Kim Yong-nam, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi today. He handed over to Mr Gandhi a letter from his president.

Mr Kim also conveyed his president's invitation to the prime minister to visit DPRK. He explained to Mr Gandhi the situation in the region. They also exchanged views on bilateral relations.

Earlier, Mr Kim held discussions with the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Khurshid Alam Khan, and senior officials. He arrived in the capital yesterday on a 4-day official visit.

New Zealand's Lange To Visit New Delhi 15 April

BK111644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The New Zealand prime minister, Mr David Lange, is arriving in New Delhi on Monday on a day's official visit. He will have talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and also address a news conference. Mr Lange is scheduled to leave for Singapore the same day.

Judicial Inquiry To Probe Violence Against Sikhs

BK111301 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The government has announced its decision to hold a judicial inquiry into the allegations of organized violence in Delhi following the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi. A sitting judge of the Supreme Court will head the commission of inquiry.

In a statement in the Lok Sabha today, the home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, also announced the decision to lift the ban on the All India Sikh Students Federation and to release more detenus [detainees]. He said the government had already taken a series of steps to restore normalcy in Punjab. The new decisions are also taken in this context. He hoped that all concerned with the unity and integrity of India will make every effort to find a way out of the present situation. So much is at stake. So much, therefore, is demanded of us all, he added. The announcement was greeted with cheers by the members. The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, was present in the house when Mr Chavan read out the statement.

Referring to the circumstances in which the Sikh Students Federation was banned, Mr Chavan said some of its office bearers had indulged in actions detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country. The government now understands that the majority of the Sikh students represented by the federation are eager to play their part in building a strong and united India. Therefore, the government has decided to lift the ban.

About detenus, the home minister said special courts will be set up for speedy trial of accused persons. The government has been reviewing their cases and many detenus have already been released. Following the latest review, more detenus are being released. He assured the house that the whole situation will be kept under constant review.

Decision 'Widely Welcomed'

BK111634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The government has announced its decision to hold a judicial inquiry into the allegations of organized violence in Delhi following the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi. The home minister recalled that the house had discussed the Punjab situation on several occasions. It was with a view to resolve the issue in the wider perspective of preserving the nation's integrity and strengthening the unity.

In pursuance of the home minister's announcement, the ban on the All India Sikh Students Federation has been lifted with immediate effect. The union Home Ministry today issued a notification in this regard.

The government's suggestions have been widely welcomed. The Akali Dal described them as a good step to some extent. Stating this in Amritsar the party's secretary, Mrs Gurdev Singh, however, urged the government to accept their other demands. The Akali Dal chief, Mr Longowal, told UNI that the government should have announced the decision much earlier. He said he will place the decision before the party meeting tomorrow. Another Akali Dal leader, Dr Gurnam Singh (?Dhir), described the step as a good beginning toward the creation of a cordial atmosphere.

The president of the Akali Dal, master Tara Singh group, Mr Rachhpal Singh; and the leader of the Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee, Mr Tejwant Singh, have also hailed the decision. In a joint statement they urged the Akali leaders to extend their cooperation to the government in bringing about a solution to the Punjab problem.

The Janata Party leader, Professor Madhu Dandavati, said the problems could be solved only across the table.

The DMKP [Dalit Mazdoor Kisan Party] general secretary, Mr Sarat Yadav, and Mr Ram Bilas Paswan have also welcomed the decision and said that there should have been a package deal after negotiations with all parties concerned.

A number of senior Congress-I leaders of Punjab and other Sikh leaders have also welcomed the decision. In a joint statement issued in Jullundur, they said it will the Punjab tangle [as heard]. The signatories include Mr Ram Lal Chitti, Mr Jagjit Singh, Mr Darshan Singh Sethi, Mr Gurdayal Soni, and Mr Daljit Singh.

Union Carbide To Close Down Bhopal Plant

BK111603 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The management of the Union Carbide, India, has announced its intention to close down the Bhopal plant. The

company today gave notice to the Madhya Pradesh government to this effect.

A writ petition has been moved in the Supreme Court challenging the constitutional validity of the ordinance on processing of claims of the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. The petition filed by 14 victims contended that the ordinance violated some articles of the Constitution. The petitioners said that the ordinance gave exclusive right to the central government to represent the victims in their claims for compensation.

Commentary Welcomes Technology Agreement With U.S.
BK111506 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Commentary by U.S. Maniyam of *THE STATESMAN* entitled: "A Welcome Agreement"]

[Text] The memorandum of understanding signed some time ago by India and the United States on the transfer of high technology to this country and (?whose) implementation was discussed last month in Washington is unquestionably a breakthrough in relations between the two countries. The agreement, which opens the way for transfer of advanced American technology to India, connotes a healthy shift in the United States' policy on this whole matter. Earlier, there seemed to have been reservations about exporting high technology to India on the ground that it might be put to nonpeaceful uses or that it might even be diverted to other countries.

The present agreement suggests that the United States has shed these earlier entirely groundless and even absurd misgivings. Given India's record, it is surely absurd to believe that this country would use such technology for anything other than its developmental needs. From available details, it looks as if the earlier strict restrictions amounting to a veto by the U.S. State Department on the transfer of certain kinds of technology, including those of supercomputers, are now off. The State Department thinking in the past seemed to be that such technology, although intended for something unrelated to arms, could nonetheless be applicable to weaponry as well. It now thinks that companies seeking to sell high technology to India. In what was normally to be a pure and simple commercial transaction, need no longer seek the State Department's clearance. That could be a marked and welcome change.

It is not without significance that several high technology companies in the United States, including a major corporation of Illinois, have hailed the present agreement as a major step toward working with India. The palpable undertone of relief in that reaction is noteworthy.

What does the present agreement, described by some as historic, signify in practical terms. One entrepreneur has said that American high technology would assist India considerably in its development programs. Specifically, bigger and more sophisticated models of American computers would be available in the major spheres where they are required.

The flow of high technology to India would also accelerate the setting up by nonresident Indians of what are called technology parks complete with modern computer equipment and training facilities. These should enable Indian companies to get acquainted with and acquire the technology relevant to their needs. The technology parks are also to have facilities for constantly updating the technology transferred. At least five such technology parks are planned to be set up.

With the right spirit, the present agreement should very considerably help India's development programs. More importantly, the agreement signifies an honest desire on the part of the present American Administration to initiate an era of truly cordial relations with the Government of India. American technology in different spheres was at one time available virtually off the shelf. The reversal in recent years of that situation was developing into a major irritant in the relations between India and the United States. That irritant seems to have been removed now. With its removal, bilateral trade relations should automatically improve and so should political relations as a result of the climate of mutual trust and understanding that has been created.

That has been interpreted quite rightly as a good augur for the visit of the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to the United States this summer. That this has happened at a time when preparations are briskly under way for the year-long festival of India in the United States is also noteworthy.

Indo-U.S. relations, which in recent times have not really been as cordial as they should be between the two largest democracies, bid fair to improve vastly as a result of the present agreement on transfer of high technology.

Junejo Receives PRC Family Planning Delegation
BK111705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] A 4-member Chinese delegation led by the minister in charge of China's family planning commission, Wang Wei, called on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Rawalpindi this morning and discussed with him matters relating to population planning. The prime minister expressed happiness over the second Pakistan-China agreement to be signed tomorrow for bilateral cooperation in population planning. He said a high-level Pakistani delegation will visit China to further promote cooperation and bilateral contacts.

Mohammad Khan Junejo accepted an invitation, extended to him by Wang Wei on behalf of China's premier, to visit China.

The Chinese delegation also met with Dr Mahbubul Haq, minister for planning and economic affairs, in Islamabad today. The two sides expressed their desire to cooperate closely in family planning programs. The federal minister apprised the Chinese delegation of the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan to check population growth. Wang Wei assured him of China's every possible assistance to Pakistan in this field.

Embassy Reiterates Peaceful Nuclear Development
BK120359 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Pakistan has reiterated that its nuclear program is totally for peaceful purposes and that it will never be used to make atomic weapons.

This was expressed in a statement by the Pakistani Embassy in London in response to the interview given by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to British television on Wednesday night [10 April].

The statement said that Delhi has rejected the proposal for mutual inspection of Pakistani and Indian nuclear installations, and it has not supported the appeal to declare South Asia a nuclear-free zone.

It was also mentioned in the statement that India has acquired more weapons from the Soviet Union and other countries than Pakistan has acquired from the United States.

Iran Responds 'Favorably' to UN Peace Plan
BK121027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting diplomatic sources at the United Nations, says Iran has responded favorably to a peace plan that the secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, is negotiating with Iran and Iraq for ending their war.

The agency adds that Iraq, which initially rejected the plan, is now reconsidering it.

Afghan Rebels Capture Subdivisional Headquarters
BK111547 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have recently captured the subdivisional headquarters of (Josho) along the Qandahar-Herat highway. The mujahidin inflicted heavy casualties on Soviet-Karmal forces and forced them to vacate the town after fierce fighting. At that time Soviet planes were constantly bombarding mujahidin positions in that area, the reports add.

Zia Notes World Support Against USSR Threat
GF111405 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Possible Shapes of Soviet Danger"]

[Text] In an interview with the *SUNDAY TELEGRAPH*, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the new leader of the Soviet Union, under pressure from his Army, was preparing for an all-out attack on Afghanistan to crush the mujahidin, and that if the new leader considered it necessary he would throw another force of about one-half million Soviets into the battle. Regarding his talks with Mr Gorbachev, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said Mr Gorbachev is determined to crush the Afghan resistance movement. He added that although Mr Gorbachev has not delivered a direct threat, what he said about Soviet retaliatory steps against Pakistan may mean that he would either withhold Soviet economic aid to Pakistan or engage in arm-twisting against Pakistan.

There are the following possibilities: The joint Karmal-Soviet force may enter Pakistan on the excuse of hot pursuit of the mujahidin, and they also may step up violation of Pakistani airspace.

Expressing his personal opinion, President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the new Soviet leader and possibly the Soviet Ministry of Defense are anxiously waiting for quick results in their invasion. His predecessors believed in a long-range policy but Gorbachev does not appear to be following that policy. He will show his impatience soon. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said: Of course, there is no doubt that in such an eventuality the United States, China, and the Muslim countries will come to the aid of Pakistan, but we will not accept any foreign soldier on our territory. Pakistan will fight its battles itself.

Some Western sources and diplomatic circles predicted that the Soviet Union would launch a big attack on the Afghan mujahidin this spring and its effects will also be felt in Pakistan. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq confirmed this view. Normally, after winter subsides, the Soviet forces step up their operations, but it seems that the new leadership is anxious to crush the mujahidin resistance with a more powerful attack. If this happens, then the next round of talks in Geneva would have to be delayed, and, quoting Gen Ziaul Haq, efforts would be made to twist Pakistan's arm.

Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan question is based on principle. It does not wish to confront the Soviet Union. Pakistan has

shown extreme patience against several provocations, but if the Soviet Union really tries to engage in arm-twisting, then of course Pakistan too will have to vigorously put into effect its own strength. If this happens, Pakistan will not be without friends and supporters. The United States of America has openly expressed that it will not ignore Pakistan in the face of Soviet expansionist schemes. The PRC is also Pakistan's steadfast friend and has always been on the forefront whenever there has been danger to Pakistan's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The Muslim world also fully supports Pakistan; it is in fulfilling Muslim aspirations that Pakistan has adopted such an inflexible stand on the question of Afghanistan.

Therefore, if the Soviet Union tries to punish Pakistan for this stand, then the Muslim world and the entire European community and world brotherhood will back Pakistan.

MRD's Jatoi Outlines Party Demands to Government

GF121000 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Karachi, April 9: Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a prominent MRD leader, presented for newly-elected parliamentarians here on Tuesday a 14-point charter of demands which, he insisted, they should fulfil at the earliest opportunity if they were not to betray the confidence reposed in them by the electorate.

The 14 points he enumerated were related, inter alia, to the removal of martial law, restoration of the 1973 Constitution and the rejection of all presidential amendments to the document, restitution of legal and fundamental human reights, revival of political parties and political activities, removal of the ban on student and labour unions, withdrawal of amendments to the Bar Councils Act, revocation of the Press and Publications Ordinance, and payment of compensation to all those who suffered on account of the MRD's Aug 14, 1983 movement.

Mr. Jatoi, who is also the convener of the defunct PPP's new central executive, said categorically: "If this charter of demands remains in default, we will be free to demand that fresh elections be held and a new Constituent Assembly formed to frame a new Constitution on the basis of the Pakistan Resolution of 1940."

In a forceful, hour-long speech at the Karachi Press Club's Meet-the-Press forum, he said that through "one-man, unilateral and arbitrary" amendments to the Constitution not only had the 1973 Constitution been abrogated, but the nation had also been pushed back to the position of the 1935 India Act.

"The new Constitution of 1985 totally rejects the parliamentary system of government: it is the worst type of presidential system," he said, adding: "It is a unitary Constitution, superimposing one unit. All this we have rejected before and we reject it again now," Mr. Jatoi declared.

The MRD leader called for the institution of a commission comprising retired judges of the Supreme Court and high courts to adjudicate on the 1985 Constitution. "We will accept their judgment," he added.

Mr Jatoi also endorsed the call made by Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani for a high-powered judicial inquiry into "acts of omission and commission" during the tenure of the present regime. "The commission's findings will be an eye-opener to the international community about the harsh sentences, excesses and humiliation perpetrated on the people of Pakistan," he said.

To the newly-elected MNA's [members of the National Assembly] and MPA's [members of provincial assemblies] the MRD leader said: "We have no quarrel with you; we wish you well. Nevertheless, remember, posterity will not forgive you if you fail to come up to the aspirations of the people who elected you."

Mr Jatoi said that hundreds of political leaders and workers were still languishing in jail, and asked what justification could there be to keep them in bondage now when what was being called "a new era of democratisation" had started.

He made it clear he condemned all acts of alleged terrorism and violence. At the same time, he said military court sentences should not have been carried out and, instead, those accused of terrorism should have been tried in civil courts with provision of the right to defence.

He demanded transfer of all cases from military to civil courts. Besides, Mr Jatoi opined, martial law should not remain a minute longer. The National Assembly should begin its budget session in May/June as a sovereign body in an "absolutely unshackled atmosphere" and "reject the President's amendments to the Constitution," he urged.

He defended the MRD's election boycott decision, saying that when the president announced his amendments to the Constitution, even though the electorate had already elected its representatives, "I immediately stood up in prayer to thank God that our (MRD's) stand had been vindicated."

A correspondent's question about the reported secret meetings he had with the officials led Mr Jatoi to confirm that on two occasions (in 1980 and before and after the December 1985 referendum and during the MRD's Abbotabad session) he had been offered prime ministership, which he said he had flatly refused. Mr Jatoi said three serving generals had on these occasions met him and sought his cooperation (over the heads of the defunct PPP and the MRD). He firmly declined to extend any aid to the present regime. Mr Jatoi called for direct talks with the Karmal regime, his contention being that both the Karmal and Pakistan regimes were "unrepresentative."

He also cautioned Pakistan against getting involved in superpower rivalry, and said that Pakistan's foreign policy should be non-aligned "in a true sense, and not in a hypocritical manner." Mr Jatoi said the President could not claim to be an elected President on the basis of "an estimated six to seven per cent votes in the referendum." Even if, for argument's sake, the President had an affirmative vote, how could he arrogate to himself the right to amend the 1973 Constitution? Mr Jatoi asked. "The people's vote in the referendum was a rejection not of Islam, but of the present regime," he opined.

SRI LANKA

Premadasa Leaves for Japan, Jamaica, U.S.

BK111327 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Prime Minister R. Premadasa left Sri Lanka yesterday to participate in the Sri Lanka national day program at the Sukuba Expo 85 exhibition in Japan. While in Japan, Mr Premadasa will meet Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to discuss matters of mutual interest.

From Japan the prime minister will proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, to address the 8th session of the United Nations Commission for Human Settlement. En route to Jamaica he will make a brief stopover in the U.S.A.

The prime minister is scheduled to return to Sri Lanka on the 4th of next month via London.

Thatcher Received by Minister, High Commissioner

BK120432 Colombo International Service in Hindi 0130 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and her delegation arrived at Katunayake International Airport in Colombo by a Royal Air Force plane at about 2015 [1445 GMT] last night. They were received by the British high commissioner and Mr N. Navaratna Raja. After this, Prime Minister Thatcher was received by Mahaweli Development Minister Gamini Dissanayake and his wife. Prime Minister Thatcher was taken from the airport to the president's house. The British high commissioner invited her to dinner in the evening.

Commissions Reservoir Project

BK121132 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, described the Victoria [reservoir] project as a breathtaking engineering feat and the product of the modern age. She noted that Sri Lanka's ancient kings had built mighty irrigation work over a period of 2,000 years. She told President Jayewardene that together they had created a mighty work which will stand for decades. Mrs Thatcher was speaking after she ceremonially commissioned the Victoria project together with President Jayewardene.

Speaking further, Mrs Thatcher said that Britain had agreed to provide assistance to the Victoria project because the British Government could with confidence endorse the economic policies of the Sri Lankan Government. She said Victoria has been a unique project — in fact, the largest single project to be aided by Britain. The British premier said that Britain would continue to cooperate and support what she described as the Sri Lanka Government's sound long-term policies. She said visitors from many countries would marvel at the Victoria Dam. She explained that Victoria is about people, their lands, their homes and their families. She wished the people of Sri Lanka better life and happiness. Mrs Thatcher also commended the prestigious British contractors for meeting the deadline in the construction of the project.

President Jayewardene said that if ever there was a major reservoir which had been constructed in such a short time as this, it was the Victoria. He also noted that it was the Victoria project again for which one government had made such a large gift to another country. He further said that the Mahaweli [River] waters would benefit not only the present generation but future generations as well. He expressed his gratitude to the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, and her government, and the previous British Government for the assistance they had provided for the Mahaweli project.

The minister of lands and land development and Mahaweli development, Gamini Dissanayake, said that nearly 140,000 acres of land could be cultivated during both the Maha and the Yala [crop] seasons with the opening of the Victoria project. He pointed out that the Victoria reservoir has the capacity to generate 210 megawatts of electricity. He noted that the great friendship between Sri Lanka and Britain had been a major reason for the large contribution that Britain had made toward the project. Mr Dissanayake said that a major change would take place in the villages in Sri Lanka with the completion of the Victoria, Kotmale and (Wangalega) schemes.

The minister of finance and planning, Ronnie de Mel, pointed out that this great victory, which is the result of correct decisions taken at the appropriate time, will benefit the development of Sri Lanka. He said that the people of this country are indebted to President Jayewardene for his courageous decisions to accelerate the program which was scheduled to be completed in 30 years.

Cabinet Notes Public Response Against Terrorism

BK111147 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday discussed in detail terrorism and noted there was a general response from many important parts of the country affected by this menance to express strong opinions against terrorism.

Briefing newsmen, Cabinet spokesman Dr Anandatissa de Alwis said it was revealed that evidence of such activities by the public, who on their own have initiated protests against the kidnapping of citizens and the murder of others [sentence as heard]. He said that the minister of national security has also expressed satisfaction at the increase in the accuracy of tip-off being received by government sources. This enabled security forces to preempt and anticipate terrorist strikes. The Cabinet expressed the hope that this may be the beginning of a rapid decline of support for terrorism in the north and the east, which in the past had been extracted by fear following threats by terrorist organizations. Dr de Alwis hoped that there would be peace in these areas sooner than expected.

Answering a question, the minister said that there was a positive response by the Indian authorities to two recent incidents — the

examination of a container vessel in Madras which was carrying military hardward intended for Tamil Eelamists, and the other a capture of a boat by the Indian Navy. This boat was heading for Sri Lanka and the Indian Navy took action to hand over the occupants of the boat and arms found in it to the police in Tamil Nadu. Dr De Alwis stressed that this kind of activity has not been reported on earlier occasions.

Answering another question, he said that Sri Lanka and the central government of India had the warmest and most friendly relations.

The Cabinet is of the opinion that it is the intention to solve this problem and have peace soon. He said that as a result of current events, innocent people were suffering.

Khamene'i Discusses War in Friday Prayers Speech
GF121255 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Friday Arabic sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran Friday imam, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, at Tehran University on 12 April — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Peace be upon the men and women of our Muslim nation throughout the world, and particularly in the Arab world.

These days we commemorate a painful anniversary, the anniversary of the martyrdom of the great Islamic thinker, the late Ayatollah Mohammad Baqir al-Sadr and his sister Bint al-Huda. The greatness of this great scholar and martyr has demonstrated the malice and spitefulness of his killers. What the international community has done in the face of this great tragedy remains an unanswered question. Have the international organizations that claim to be defending human rights lifted a finger in this regard? Did they investigate the killing of this great international Islamic figure? Did they ask why such a figure unique in contemporary scholastic and intellectual circles was killed? The murderous regime of Iraq abducted him and his sister from their home in the holy city of Al-Najaf and later sent his body to the cemetary. I heard that the friends of the happy martyr, who with great effort were able to see his pure body, saw the effects of terrible torture inflicted on him by the butchers. God's mercy and blessings be upon his and his sister's soul, on those who regard him and on the soil that embraced his body. God's damnation be upon his killers, torturers, and oppressors.

With regard to the events of this week it is important that I inform our Muslim nation of the developments connected with the relatively effective intervention of the UN secretary general in the calamity brought about by the Iraqi regime in addition to the war, namely the attacks on cities and merchant shipping and the use of chemical weapons and the threat to civilian air flights.

The human conscience is undoubtedly moved when it hears of such crimes. After facing Iraq's rejection of his proposals on halting these inhumane actions, the UN secretary general embarked on direct talks with us and with officials of the Iraqi regime. We once again welcomed his proposals and said to him that the bombardment of civilians and the use of chemical weapons is a crime. Those who have accepted war with all its bitterness and woes have condemned the perpetration of such crimes. The account of the war is separate from the account of the crimes. The launching of the war by the Iraqi regime prompted by the international enemies of the Islamic Revolution is a crime in itself. However, the aforementioned actions have consolidated the crime.

The Iraqi regime naively sought to use the bombardment of civilians as a means of pressure on us and through such pressure push us toward humiliation which the Iraqi regime and its protectors call peace [sulh]. In this period we have proved that we are able to respond to such pressure by dealing a punishing and strong blow to the Iraqi regime.

Although the Iraqi regime now well realizes that its designs have boomeranged and the pressures it wanted to exert on us have rebounded against it in the form of a nightmare and greater pressure, nevertheless, we are fully prepared at every moment to stop this playing with fire.

I say to you: O sons of the Muslim nation and sons of the Arab peoples, and especially the unjustly treated Iraqi people — and I emphasize what I am saying: We did not begin the war, nor did we initiate all the manifestations that accompanied it. Naivite, triviality, and childish and mistaken calculations have tempted the international enemies of our Islamic Revolution into believing that they are capable of destroying a great popular revolution by launching a war and exerting military pressure. Therefore they pushed Saddam and his miserable protectors into this imbroglio from which there is no way out but to relinquish such naivite and triviality.

Of course now we have no confidence in those who are imposing their rule on the Iraqi people. The spirit of tyranny with which the rulers of Iraq are obsessed has made them unable to fulfill any pledge or promise, or abide by any agreement. One day they felt they were strong enough to abrogate the [1975] Algiers agreement, proclaimed their rejection of the agreement, and launched their treacherous war against us. Another time they were led astray by their sense of power and trod upon the 12 June [1984] agreement in which they pledged to the United Nations to halt the bombardment of civilian areas. This is the nature of the clique ruling Iraq, a clique that is today calling for peace, after it kindled a ferocious war that preoccupied the Iraqi and Iranian peoples for 54 months.

Once again I emphasize to you, O sons of our Muslim nation, that we condemn the war and do not want it for us or for the Iraqi people or for the peoples of the area. Therefore we believe that the sanguine regime that has kindled the fires of war and that disavows its pledges and agreements and that harbors hatred toward its people, the oppressed Iraqi people, and toward Islam and Muslims must be eradicated. This is the only way to establish a permanent peace in the region.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Say: He is the one God, the everlasting refuge, who has not begotten, and has not been begotten, and there is no one equal to him. [Koranic verses] Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Khamene'i Reiterates War Conditions Unchanged
LD121043 Tehran IRNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 12 IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i Friday reiterated that Iran's conditions for ending the Iraqi imposed war remained unchanged and that "we will continue this war as long as Saddam (Husayn of Iraq) is in power."

The head of the Supreme Defence Council stated that the punishment of the aggressor and the payment of war reparations to Iran were now the two conditions the Islamic Republic wanted to be met, further adding that Iran's third condition had been already fulfilled by "our valiant combatants" who succeeded in expelling the aggressors from the areas they had occupied.

The leader of the Friday mass prayers in Tehran who was addressing a large group of worshippers at the Tehran University campus and the nearby streets, said the Iraqi regime's international supporters could not have Saddam because "he has no chance to remain (in power)."

President Khamene'i also reiterated that the Islamic Republic was not in favor of retaliating Iraqi military attacks on civilian areas but that "we are doing this merely as a deterring action." He said the Baghdad government had proved its continued adherence to the logic of force "unless there is a strong reaction to force them retreat."

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on New Missile Development

LD120950 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 12 IRNA — Iran's Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Thursday that the country's missile industry workers have invented a new missile which he said "we might use in the next few days."

Hashemi-Rafsanjani who is also the imam's representative to the Supreme Defence Council (SDC) further stated that the new missile was very different from those Iran had previously used (against the Iraqi capital). He described the new invention as very interesting and said it was very precise and could be launched only by pushing a button.

The Majlis speaker's remarks came in a meeting with Minister of Mines and Metals Hoseyn Nili-Ahmadabadi and senior officials from the ministry.

Following the recent escalation of Iraqi atrocities against Iran's civilian areas and its attacks on neutral ships in the Persian Gulf, the Islamic Republic launched nine missiles against Baghdad causing extensive damage and casulties.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Praises Arms Industry Workers

LD121223 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker, in a meeting yesterday afternoon with the minister of mines and metals and the under secretaries and directors of steel industries, emphasized the importance of industrial self-reliance and of employing competent and specialist individuals who love their country, revolution and Islam. He said:

Our country's people have an overall deep faith in the revolution and if they, — particularly the young generation — were to become acquainted with the facts they would be able to take more effective steps under circumstances where we are beset by an imposed war.

Referring to the background for the growth and expansion of various sectors, and also the production of missiles in the industrial sector of the Defense Ministry, the Majlis speaker then said:

We have many fundamental projects in this organization, such as the construction of submarines and warships, and we have manufactured a new missile that is quite different from the previous missiles we have launched. Remarkable innovations have been included in its manufacture thereby increasing its reliability and accuracy and enabling it to be launched with the mere press of a button.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: There are other projects in the field of military tasks that would reduce war expenditure. The implementation of all these projects requires material and cash capabilities that must be worked out.

In another part of his speech he referred to problems blocking the advancement and expansion of industries and to sabotage by individuals who do not appreciate the value of capable and competent management, and also to the need to coordinate efforts with the government in order to remove problems and bottlenecks. Emphasizing the need for steadfastness and for a campaign for self-reliance and the attainment of moral goals, he said:

A crusade along the path of God, no matter how difficult, will have greater value. A person who carries out difficult and bitter tasks is a valuable person.

In conclusion, referring to the wages and salaries of specialists in return for the tasks they carry out, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani said:

At this juncture the salaries received from the government are not commensurate with work output. Income compared to work output is insignificant. The work at this juncture has no material appeal. Ambition for management and for supervision that existed in the past no longer finds support.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique on War

LD111704 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 11 Apr 85

["Joint Staff Communique" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, April 11, IRNA — Iranian combatants and Iraqi forces continued sporadic exchanges of fire in all fronts during Wednesday.

The military High Command Communique reported today that Iran's Islamic combatants held their positions by deploying defensive tactics and shelling enemy troops in the Hajj 'Umran front, in the northern sector.

The heaviest exchanges of fire were reported in Sardasht, in the north, and Nahr-Anbar, Kushk and Talaiych, in the south.

In the southern and central fronts, Iraqi patrols were beaten back by Iranian fire and one of them that tried to infiltrate Iranian positions in the Majnun Island front, fled under fire.

In the Arvand River front, 6 enemy troops were killed and 9 of their bunkers and one vehicle were destroyed.

IRGC Joint Staff Summons Registered Combatants

LD120926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The Joint Staff Command of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that all combatant members of the Labbeyk ya Khomeyni plan who have registered their names for the Usamah plan should apply in person to the bases in the area of the country's third zone, the Karbala Headquarters, including the Provinces of Khuzestan, Esfahan, Lorestan, Ilam, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari and the Central region.

Iraqi Air Attacks on Ilam Cities Kill 3

LD111652 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, residential areas of Ilam, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, today came under enemy air attacks. As a result, three of our compatriots were martyred and a number injured.

Provinces Allocated Funds To Repair Attack Damage

LD111724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] During yesterday's session of the Supreme Council for the reconstruction and construction of war-torn areas, attended by Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the prime minister, the scheme for reclaiming Hoveyzeh agricultural land was studied and approved. The scheme is due to be carried out thanks to cooperation between the Holy Imam Rida Shrine Foundation and the Ministry of Agriculture. The session also decided that the following funds should be allocated for the reconstruction and repair of damage caused by recent Iraqi air raids, and placed at the disposal of provincial reconstruction headquarters as follows (amount in rials):

Khuzestan's Reconstruction Headquarters: 250 million
Bakhtaran: 300 million
Lorestan: 150 million
Eastern Azarbayjan: 100 million
Western Azarbayjan: 100 million
Hamadan: 100 million
Tehran: 100 million
Esfahan: 80 million
Kordestan: 40 million
Central Province: 30 million
Bushehr: 20 million
Fars: 10 million

Charge Meets With Kuwaiti Education Minister

LD120642 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 11, IRNA — Iran's charge d'affaires in Kuwait, Mohammad Reza Bagheri and Kuwait's Minister of Education Hassan 'Ali al-Ibrahim, today discussed the state of Iranian schools in Kuwait. Other issues of mutual interest were also discussed.

At this meeting, Bagheri asked the Kuwaiti minister to help solve the problems facing Iranian schools and teachers in Kuwait and the minister promised to further cooperate in this regard. Al-Ibrahim also spoke on the historical ties between the two countries.

Khorasan Official Denies Afghans Forced To Fight

LD111718 Tehran IRNA in English 1640 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Mashhad, Khorasan Pr., April 11, IRNA — The Islamic Revolution's prosecutor of Khorasan Province denied claims by the hostile media that Iranian authorities had forced Afghan refugees to fight in the war against Iraq.

The prosecutor, Pur Mohammadi, said the claims were made by "Eastern and Western media" after a clash in Rajaie-Shahr, near Mashhad, northeast Iran, two weeks ago.

The fight took place on March 8, when a local court found an Afghan girl and an Iranian man guilty of unchaste behaviour and a flogging sentence against the man was carried out at the scene of the crime in Rajaie-Shahr, the prosecutor said.

After the flogging, the family of the man rounded up a group of locals and started a fight with Afghan refugees residing in the town. A number of persons from both sides were injured and there was some damage to property.

"Unfortunately similar events took place in a number of other areas of the town" he said, but added that no one was killed and the affair ended on the same day after intervention by disciplinary forces.

He said 70 were taken in for questioning, 11 of them Afghans. Investigations showed the main instigators had a reputation for misbehaviour, he said, and a number of others were released after questioning.

The prosecutor said allegations that the clash was caused after Afghans were rounded up to fight in the war, originated from the very regime that made the Afghans homeless in the first place.

He said the Islamic Republic has an Islamic and humanitarian duty in helping the Afghan refugees and there was no difference between Iranians and Atghans as far as authorities were concerned.

Iraq's Actions During UN Head's Visit Denounced

GF111724 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Political Follow-Ups" program]

[Excerpts] While the UN secretary general was holding discussions with the Baghdad rulers, and they were shedding crocodile tears before him, these criminal adventurers committed another crime at four points in the region of the Badr operations by attacking the Islamic forces with chemical bombs. This Ba'thist aggression did not come as a surprise to the Islamic Republic,

because we know very well the nature, manner, and practices of the Ba'thist despots.

By using chemical weapons against the soldiers of God, the Ba'thist regime was aiming to provoke the Islamic Republic to retaliate in kind so that the UN secretary general himself would witness the actions of the Islamic forces during his stay in Iraq. However, ill-fated Saddam overlooked the wisdom of officials in this blessed country. He underestimated their superior abilities to control their nerves in the most critical circumstances and conditions. He was also oblivious to the insistence of the Islamic forces on confronting the aggressors at the battlefronts.

We want to declare to the world the following: The Ba'thist regime has ridiculed the international community and its conventions which ban striking towns and using chemical weapons in wars. It went beyond this limit when it belittled the visit of the UN secretary general and used chemical weapons against our combatants while the international mediator was still engaged in discussions with the regime's leaders. This act emphasized the reality and nature of the ruling regime in Iraq which does not really wish for expiation and peace, otherwise it would have entered into anything but these adventures.

Although the Islamic Republic is capable of retaliating in kind, it exercised patience, calmness, and wisdom toward the Ba'thist provocations, expressing respect for the international community which was pinning its hopes on the mediation delegation led by Perez de Cuellar. Our insistence on continuing this defensive war does not stem from a desire to continue it or a fancy we want to satisfy with more blood shed by the sons of our nation. As it has become clear to the whole world, we feel we cannot coexist with the Saddamist regime in the future. This unsuitability is manifested in the aggressive practices it has committed against us and the region as a whole, which has suffered a great deal from the evils of its aggression.

Our insistence on continuing jihad against this regime means our insistence on achieving permanent peace and security for the region. Otherwise, what guarantees would we have against this regime trying in the future to light the inferno of another aggressive war against us or any other country and its people in the region? We ask the free people of the world and all the true peace-loving nations and countries to join us in trying to extinguish the flame of sedition and save the Iraqi, Iranian, and neighboring people from the evils of this most dreadful tyrant. With God's help we shall continue on this path. We are serious about achieving this legitimate humane aim, irrespective of the consequences or the period of this war. God will guide us and make us victorious.

KEYHAN Review of Perez de Cuellar Visit Cited

LD112021 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1115 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Press review]

[Text] The UN secretary general has finally come to Iran after 54 months since the beginning of Iraq's all-around aggression against Islamic Iran. In connection with this visit he said that he was leaving for Iran in order to hear Iran's side and directly acquaint himself with Iran's views and stances regarding the war. The paper *KEYHAN* has reviewed the visit by the UN secretary general. We now draw your attention to this article.

KEYHAN writes: In their meeting with Perez de Cuellar, responsible Iranian officials candidly explained their stances, and reminded him of the necessity of being true to the law and of applying pressure in order to force Iraq to respect human principles and accept international regulations in connection with the war. Responsible Iranian officials also demonstrated against UN indifference, and its support — particularly that of the Security Council — for Iraq. However, they did not bring the indifference, nervous reaction, and late assessment of the facts to the secretary general's attention.

Responsible Iranian officials told the secretary general: Iraq began the war and others supported it, fanned the flames of this war, and we have confronted it. Today, Iraq resorts to a step from which even infamous warmongers in modern history have shied away. Iraq openly says that it does not recognize any border, that it does not recognize as valid any international principles and regulations. In a great many wars these regulations have been violated, but in none of these wars did one of the combatant sides officially and openly declare that, for instance, it would consider as targets passenger aircraft or neutral commercial shipping. Iraq has acted against both and has openly threatened to repeat its actions.

Iraq says that it would attack Iranian cities and villages with giant missiles, the specifications of which state that they are specially designed for attacking military concentrations, military supplies, and battle support, communications and command installations. Iraq says that it would use its tools of war toward this end in order to force Iran to accept Baghdad's positions. Welcoming Sr Perez de Cuellar and expounding to him these axiomatic issues, Iran once again drew the attention of the world to the depth and dimensions of this adventurism.

The secretary general visited Baghdad and, according to agency reports, left there empty-handed. The UN secretary general said: One should not create false hopes by suggesting, for instance, the problem would soon be solved. In other words, it would not be solved, and Iraq, as previously, would continue its actions!

Simultaneous with the presence in Baghdad of the secretary general as an observer and regulator of the accepted international principles and regulations, Iraq again employed chemical weapons. It is a disturbed world! This is one of those rare instances that will be remembered for generations and will certainly shine on the golden charter of international organizations.

Continuing its article, *KEYHAN* recalls the positions of the Islamic Republic of Iran and writes: We say that one cannot have peace by force. We say that peace has a conception, has a meaning, and is not a mere word. We say that in the current situation no nation knows better than Iran the value and dignity of peace. But what we understand from peace is peace itself and not capitulation. Be fair. For the past 54 months our entire land, intimate nooks and corners of rural houses and our cities have

been made the target for explosions and merciless massacre by the Iraqi Ba'thist Army. We have consecrated everything we have to the war. We have invested everything we have to further our patient resistance. But if one day we were to succumb to words dictated to us, why did we not do this from the first day? On that day, when we so forcefully said "no," it meant that we took upon ourselves to endure everything. So now, this peace of yours has no end. If under the shadow of missiles and aircraft we were to say "yes," then we would be giving up everything. After such a "yes," one could no longer say "no," for afterward one would daily expect new shadows and new threats and new pressures so that we would once again say "yes."

Do not speak to us of recognized principles and regulations! Tell such things to our adversary, since we have raised our voice loud and clear against the violation of these principles. For months we have requested your ideal United Nations to dispatch a mission to Iran to investigate and study the use of chemical weapons. Why does it not do so? We are giving the issue of chemical weapons as an example, since its dimensions are tangible to the world. For years, sessions, statements, conventions and agreements have been held and issued on a world level in order, for instance, to prevent their production and to learn about one another's chemical weapons' arsenals. We say: Why do you look for chemical weapons with your eyes closed? Come and see for yourselves that these are being extensively employed by Iraq. See for yourselves, analyze the situation and investigate where they obtained these weapons and why are they using them. You meet, make promises, then obtain guarantees that such weapons should not be employed in a certain place on a certain day. Well, now that they have been employed, and the time and place is also known, and its effects are still there, come and see, and take steps. However, no one says or does anything!

We say: If you were to say and do nothing, the situation would become serious and deep-rooted. We say: Today, you neither see nor hear, but, if tomorrow Iraq were to announce that Iran employed chemical weapons, what would you do? No doubt you would urgently wish to issue a statement condemning, censuring, threatening Iran, and asking the world why it is sitting around while Iran has violated and trampled everything. You would then sing your melodies about a chemically-threatened mankind. Is there any difference between an Iranian human being and an Iraqi one? Is there any difference between Asians and Europeans? First, all those comings and goings on disarmament talks and arms control — some of which also concern chemical weapons — and now all this indifference and thoughtlessness.

You say: Iran should enter peace talks within the framework of laws, on the basis of international conventions. We say: Which laws? Which organizations? Which conventions? One of these organizations, indeed the most famous, is the United Nations, and one of its uncompromising and undeniable principles is the non-use of chemical weapons.

The UN secretary general is in Baghdad. Iraqi aircraft drop chemical bombs and Iraqi artillery fire such shells. What should one do? To whom could one complain? On whom could one depend? It is quite possible that Sr Perez de Cuellar is an extremely good-hearted, kind and esteemed person, but this does not deaden the pain of this 40-million-strong Iranian nation, the sons of which are made the targets of mustard and cyanide gas, and others who are the targets of Iraqi fighters. Be fair! What should one do? Who has the power or desire to stop Iraq? Do you not think that it is only the wronged Iranian people, who have been compelled by painful realities and the facts of war, to determine the fate of the Baghdad government? Suppose we accepted your imposed peace. In accordance with which law and by leaning on which reliable force would one be assured that tomorrow Iraq would not once again advance as far as Ahvaz and Dezful, and would not once again say: Either accept our conditions or I will fire missiles? We understand such talk and do not believe that you, too, would be incapable of comprehending the same.

The United Nations and all other organizations and institutions cannot even tell Iraq not to attack neutral aircraft and shipping. They cannot even condemn such actions. So what do you say? The issue of attacking neutral aircraft and shipping is not that of the Iranian Government or that of the revolutionary system in Iran. It is an international issue and problem.

Some time ago a Korean passenger aircraft was shot down. Do you remember the uproar that was raised? Do you remember how, for several months, international relations and equations were beset with fever, inflamation and crisis? How is it that Iraq can openly and officially threaten to shoot down any aircraft and no one bats an eye? Say a bullet is fired at a fishing trawler in other peoples' territorial waters: Both East and West come close to an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation, and all manner of comings and goings, propaganda and uproar take place. How is it that when dozens of commercial ships are set ablaze in the waters of the Persian Gulf, no one protests?

Every chapter is something new. What we have said are mere remonstrations and explanations, but the danger lies elsewhere. The danger lies in Iran not pondering over the recent unprecedented war developments and being compelled to go ahead in our own way: The world would suffer. War has its own special laws but these laws are not respected or applied, or if it has no law, then in both cases the result would be the same.

We wish to respect the laws of war, but if we are forced to expand the mechanism of retaliating in kind — for instance, if we were to deploy chemical weapons — the consequences would go far beyond the geographical borders of the region and would involve all and sundry.

The superpowers, by compiling and approving laws, attempt to monopolize these weapons. Apart from the two superpowers, who else is said to have used these weapons? No one else even dares to think of using them. But if this rule were to be broken, and Iran, in order to defend itself, which is a just cause, were to employ this weapon, the whole thing would be over. Firstly, your markets for the astronomical sale of heavy and complicated weapons would lose their briskness and, since the manufacture of such weapons do not need a complex technology, heavy expenditures and advanced industry, every free nation, in order to defend itself, should it be subjected to an attack by you, would embark on using these weapons!

Expulsion of FRG Envoy From Iraq Discussed

GF112038 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Behind the News" program]

[Text] The decision made yesterday by the ruling regime in Iraq — in which the regime asked the FRG charge d'affaires to leave Iraqi territory within 7 days, regarding him as persona non grata — captured the attention of various political and information media circles in the world, particularly when the statement made by the Iraqi regime's Foreign Ministry in this regard refrained from announcing the reasons and motives for making such a decision. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement was content with accusing the FRG charge d'affaires of practicing activities harmful to the security of the state and which are regarded as interference in Iraq's internal affairs. Those activities violate diplomatic limits and norms, according to the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

The FRG Government sources in Bonn commented on this Iraqi decision, saying that they do not see anything in the activities of the representative of their diplomatic corps in Iraq that exceed diplomatic limits and duties assigned to him.

Despite the Iraqi regime's extreme secrecy in dealing with the decision to asks the FRG charge d'affaires to depart, a number of observers pointed out the relation between this decision and the critical situation currently prevailing in Iraq, particularly in the capital, Baghdad, after it became the target of the Islamic forces' missiles following the recent escalation of the war. This created a situation of terror and fear that substantially weakened the ruling regime's ability to control security through its known terrorist methods. The new situation in the Iraqi capital increased the interest of some diplomatic representatives in the nature of the recent escalation of the war in regard to Iraq's internal situation, amid an atmosphere of total secrecy and blackout imposed by the organs of the ruling regime in dealing with the current situation there.

It is likely that the FRG charge d'affaires made known to his government and the information media some of his views on the current developments in Iraq that under no condition are in favor of the rulers of Baghdad. Such behavior, which seems to be very normal and logical in a country such as Iraq that is living in a political disturbance, is regarded by the rulers of Iraq as interference in their internal affairs and a violation of diplomatic norms, because the Iraqi regime is used to hiding the facts from its people and from the world with the assistance of a group of media organs that are bribed and instructed by international arrogance. Thus the exposure of some facts which the Iraqi regime wants concealed is regarded by this regime as an intervention in its internal affairs.

Those views expressed by some political observers on the background of the decision made by the Iraqi rulers regarding the deportation of the FRG charge d'affaires from Iraq remain mere predictions until the real motives of the decision are made clear in the near future, even though there are various views that point out the soundness of the reasons that we gave. Finally, it should be said that the Iraqi rulers' method of secrecy in dealing with similar events is clear proof of their weakness and lack of confidence in the Iraqi people, from whom they are trying to hide an embarrassing situation which the regime is passing through, fearing the reaction of the people that would lead to the fall of the rulers of Iraq and to the liquidation of the regime.